UNITED
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General Assembly

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A/54/90
30 April 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Fifty-fourth session
Item 161 of the preliminary list*

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Letter dated 30 April 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I refer to the letter dated 16 April 1999 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to you (A/54/81), which concerns the murder of Major-General Ali Sayyad Shirazi, Deputy Chief of the Joint Staff Command of the Iranian Armed Forces. By means of this and other letters Iran is trying to stack the deck in order to cover up the true facts with regard to what is happening on the ground and for the purpose of defaming Iraq's good name and undermining any effort to restore normal relations between the two countries. It does this on the false assumption that raising a propagandistic outcry will conceal the fact that it continues to provide all kinds of support and backing to the terrorist organizations that have made Iranian territory a base from which to infiltrate into Iraq's territory to carry out assassinations and engage in sabotage operations. Some of the latter were mentioned in the letters from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq circulated as annexes to documents S/1996/1070 and S/1997/3 as well as in the letter dated 20 April 1999 from the Minister addressed to you (S/1999/455, annex).

One of the basic principles on which Iraq's foreign policy is based is that of respect for other States and non-interference in their internal affairs. This is a policy that Iraq has been committed to pursuing in its belief in the principles and norms of international law, beginning with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of good-neighbourliness. On the other side, however, Iranian actions and policies have endeavoured to mar the conduct of relations of good-neighbourliness. This has been exemplified in actions involving infiltration and sabotage, in the instigation of disturbances, dissention, robbery and looting in Iraqi border towns and in acts of sabotage inside Iraq. Such actions are carried out by terrorist bands that are Iran's

* A/54/50.

clients and that are given shelter and all manner of support inside Iran by the Iranian authorities. They are exemplified by the group led by the turncoat Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim and called "the Supreme Council of Islamic Revolution in Iraq" and by the Da'wah Party. These actions are without the slightest doubt in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly resolutions on the elimination of terrorism and the Definition of Aggression annexed to General Assembly resolution 2319 [i.e. 3314 (XXIX)] of [14] December 1974, in which "The sending by or on behalf of a State of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries, which carry out acts of armed force against another State ..." is regarded as an act that qualifies as an act of aggression. Iran, by its actions and its conduct, is also in violation of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, annexed to General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, and, in particular, of the commitment "to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another State" and from "organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts". It is also in violation of the principle of non-interference in the internal or external affairs of other States.

The aforesaid letter of 16 April 1999 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations concerning the murder of Major-General Ali Sayyad Shirazi contains false and groundless allegations. Iraq is not responsible for the actions of the Iranian opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization, which maintains a presence in other countries adjacent to Iran and also maintains offices and representatives in no small number of other countries of the world, as is confirmed by the letter of the Chargé d'affaires itself. These charges can therefore only be interpreted as representing a policy of provocation by means of which the Iranian authorities are endeavouring to create a pretext and a cover for any acts of aggression that they might possibly contrive against Iraq. They are, at the same time, a flimsy excuse for Iran's continuing interference in Iraq's internal affairs in violation of the norms of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of good-neighbourliness. It is to be noted that they coincide with the acts of aggression being unlawfully committed against Iraq and its people on a daily basis by the United States of America and its British ally as they maintain the two no-flight zones imposed in Iraq's national airspace and as they make their frenetic attempts to interfere in the country's internal affairs and persist in maintaining the unjust embargo against it. The attempts of the Iranian Government to raise such an outcry against Iraq can therefore only be interpreted as being in the service of the designs of the United States and the United Kingdom against our country.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 161 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/54/91

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 May 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Items 39, 112 and 117 of the preliminary list*

Support by the United Nations System of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Human rights questions

Letter dated 29 April 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Hungarian chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by the Committee of Ministers on the Council of Europe's contribution to political and democratic stability in south-eastern Europe.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under items 39, 112 and 117 of the preliminary list.

(*Signed*) André **Erdös**
Ambassador

* A/54/50.

99-12930 (E) 060599

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the Council's contribution to political and democratic stability in south-eastern Europe, issued at Strasbourg, France, on 26 April 1999

1. The conflict related to Kosovo creates dramatic challenges for Europe: all democratic forces must unite to ensure the restoration of peace, full respect for human rights and the rule of law. The Council of Europe declares its readiness to contribute to the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict and stability in the region and to redress human suffering and institutional damage. The Council of Europe will bring its statutory competence as an organization for democratic States all over Europe and its institutional and operational resources fully to bear in the search for a new future in the region. It is prepared to participate, in the present efforts towards the restoration of democratic stability in the region, on the basis of its specific responsibility. The Council of Europe can provide a proper European perspective on the necessary cooperation between the countries of the region and their close neighbours.

2. At present, the Council of Europe — including the Social Development Fund — is involved in coping with the most urgent needs of the refugees and displaced persons from Kosovo as well as all the other civilian victims affected by the conflict. These efforts, which are conducted by the Council of Europe within the field of its competence, in close collaboration with other international and regional organizations, include, in particular:

- Assistance in preparing for the return of these persons, mainly by providing them with identity documents;
- Assistance in the assessment of human rights violations suffered by the people in the region and recommending appropriate action;
- Contributing to post-traumatic psychological treatment projects for vulnerable groups among the refugees and displaced persons and all the other civilian victims, in particular children and women, as well as access to adequate health care;
- Assistance to children and young people in the setting up of flexible educational and cultural infrastructures in their temporary environment;
- In the form of a donation of 2 million euros, as an exceptional measure, from the Social Development Fund's Selective Trust Account in favour of refugees and displaced persons from Kosovo.

3. In the medium term, the Council of Europe's specific projects aim at:

- Redressing the human rights situation and the return of refugees and displaced persons;
- Contributing to the re-establishment and stabilization of democratic constitutional and institutional frameworks;
- Developing a culture of democratic citizenship, confidence-building, civil society and independent media;
- Promoting culture and education in an intercultural perspective.

For these purposes, the Council of Europe will make use of the full range of its working methods, which include political dialogue and consultation, expert advice, the secondment

of experts, training and information and awareness-raising activities. The Council of Europe will implement its projects in close contact with the authorities and civil society in the region and direct cooperation with other international organizations in its fields of competence — the European Union, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations, with its specialized agencies — putting emphasis also on regional cooperation structures, such as the South-Eastern European Cooperation process, the Central European Initiative and the Royaumont process.

4. The overall long-term aim of the Council of Europe is to bring each and every country in Europe to the point of accepting and living up to the principles of pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The Council of Europe is open to membership of all the countries in the region on the basis of these principles.

5. The Council of Europe will continue to make its contribution to the preparation, conclusion and implementation of a stability pact for south-eastern Europe, in close contact with the countries of the region and in partnership with the other institutions and organizations active in this field.

6. The Committee of Ministers welcomes the efforts and initiatives taken individually by member countries of the Council of Europe and through regional cooperation, aimed at reaching the goals set forth in this statement.

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A/54/92
S/1999/507
4 May 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Item 43 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 3 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the letter addressed to you by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Palestinian Observer Mission, dated 23 April 1999, concerning Palestinian Authority (PA) activity in the Orient House in Jerusalem (A/53/923-S/1999/474).

The Israel-Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) agreements provide that Jerusalem is an issue for final status negotiations. Under those agreements, PA has no powers and responsibilities in relation to Jerusalem. The Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (Oslo II) also specifically provides that "the offices of the Council, and the offices of its Ra'ees and its Executive Authority and other committees, shall be located in areas under Palestinian territorial jurisdiction in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip" (Interim Agreement, article I: 7). The Interim Agreement, moreover, kept Jerusalem outside any Palestinian territorial jurisdiction. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat signed the Interim Agreement himself on 28 September 1995 in Washington, D.C.

Furthermore, on 15 January 1997, Arafat personally reconfirmed his commitment to comply with this obligation to refrain from opening offices of the Palestinian Authority, or even permitting PA governmental activity, in Jerusalem. The reconfirmation was, in fact, put in writing in the Note for the Record attached to the Hebron Protocol, which provided that "exercise of Palestinian governmental activity, and location of Palestinian offices, will be as specified in the Interim Agreement".

* A/54/50.

It is for this reason that PA governmental activity at the Orient House, or at any other location outside the areas under Palestinian territorial jurisdiction, constitutes a clear and serious violation of the Israel-PLO agreements. Such activities can in no way be considered the continued provision of social, economic, educational, religious, and cultural services to the Palestinian Arabs of Jerusalem, referred to in the letter of former Israeli Foreign Minister Peres to Norwegian Foreign Minister Holst, and to which Israel has no objection. To the contrary, they are politically motivated, and designed to do exactly that with which the Palestinian spokesmen charge Israel: attempting to change the legal status and character of the city with no legal validity whatsoever, and thereby attempting to prejudge the outcome of the permanent status negotiations.

Israel has no desire to hamper the activities of local organizations that are intended to better the everyday lives of the Palestinian Arabs in Jerusalem; but Israel cannot tolerate repeated violations of undertakings contained in the Israel-PLO agreements and reconfirmed by Mr. Arafat himself. The current peace process can succeed only if the obligations undertaken by the parties are adhered to. Israel, for its part, will continue not only to comply with its own undertakings but also to take whatever measures are necessary to assure compliance by the Palestinian side.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 43 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dore GOLD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/54/93

General Assembly

Distr.: General
6 May 1999
English
Original: French

Fifty-fourth session
Item 117 (b) of the preliminary list*
Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Letter dated 5 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention a statement on the death penalty in Uganda issued on 4 May 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a General Assembly document.

(Signed) Dieter **Kastrup**
Permanent Representative of Germany
to the United Nations

* A/54/50.

99-13290 (E) 070599 070599

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the death penalty in Uganda issued on 4 May 1999 by the Presidency of the European Union

The European Union deeply regrets the execution of 28 Ugandan nationals on 29 April 1999 and the decision of the Ugandan authorities thus to break the de facto moratorium on executions that Uganda had kept since 1996. The European Union regrets that its approach to the Ugandan authorities for the commutation of the sentences has not been heard.

The European Union considers that the abolition of the death penalty contributes to strengthening human dignity and to the progressive development of human rights.

The European Union attaches the utmost importance to respect for the right to life proclaimed in article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The European Union firmly supports the fight against crime and terrorism, but it does not recognize capital punishment as an effective instrument in preventing crime. The European Union believes that use of the death penalty — especially in such numbers — may, on the contrary, raise the already high level of violence in Uganda.

The European Union works resolutely for the universal abolition of the death penalty; it calls on the Ugandan authorities to resume the moratorium on executions.

The Central and Eastern European countries Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia, the associated country Cyprus and the European Free Trade Association countries members of the European Economic Area align themselves with the present statement.

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A/54/94
S/1999/518
6 May 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Items 39, 67, 76 (o), 84, 98 (c)
100 (g) and 161 of the
preliminary list*
SUPPORT BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
OF THE EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENTS TO
PROMOTE AND CONSOLIDATE NEW OR
RESTORED DEMOCRACIES
COMPLIANCE WITH ARMS LIMITATION AND
DISARMAMENT AND NON-PROLIFERATION
AGREEMENTS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT:
ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN SMALL ARMS
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS:
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
RENEWAL OF THE DIALOGUE ON
STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT
THROUGH PARTNERSHIP
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 5 May 1999 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement adopted by the Presidents of the Republic of

* A/54/50.

99-13284 (E) 070599

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Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and the Republic of Uzbekistan on 24 April 1999 in Washington, D.C. (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 39, 67, 76 (o), 84, 98 (c), 100 (g) and 161 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eldar G. KOULIEV
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations

(Signed) Peter P. CHKHEIDZE
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations

(Signed) Ion BOTNARU
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Moldova to the United Nations

(Signed) Volodymyr Yu. YEL'CHENKO
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations

(Signed) Alisher VOHIDOV
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English and Russian]

Statement of the Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Presidents of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and the Republic of Uzbekistan,

Proceeding from the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between their countries and peoples, and underlining the aspiration for their further development;

Highly valuing progressive development of the multilateral interaction between the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine within the group of GUAM, and welcoming the Republic of Uzbekistan's accession, which reflects mutual aspiration for cooperation;

Reiterating their commitment to the fundamental norms and principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and relevant documents of the OSCE, in particular, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence of States and inviolability of their internationally recognized borders;

Reiterating their resolve to build their interstate relations on the basis of strict observance of the above-mentioned principles;

Reaffirming the course at further consolidation of civic societies based on the respect for the principles of democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights;

Recognizing the indivisibility of security, and expressing their determination to join efforts in confronting risks and threats to peace and security at the national, regional and global level;

Resolutely rejecting ethnic intolerance, separatism and religious extremism;

Expressing their deep concern with the ongoing conflicts, and confirming their commitment to the settlement of those conflicts by peaceful means in conformity with the norms and principles named above;

Underlining the importance of their multilateral cooperation in the field of peacekeeping and peaceful settlement of crises;

Being deeply concerned with the increased number of acts of terrorism and violence, which represent a serious threat not only to individual persons and States, but to the whole world community, and recognizing the necessity to jointly combat terrorism in all its manifestations;

Attaching great importance to consolidation of efforts in strengthening regimes of non-proliferation of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction, as well as preventing arms transfer to conflict zones;

Taking into consideration common goals of strengthening their State independence and achieving stability, security and cooperation in the OSCE area free of dividing lines and spheres of influence;

Noting that cooperation within the GUUAM is not directed against third countries or a group of countries;

Proceeding from their participation in the processes of integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures;

Noting the importance of developing the secure and economically efficient Europe-Caucasus-Asia transport corridor for peace, stability, mutually beneficial multifaceted cooperation and prosperity of their States and peoples, and in this regard the necessity of the soonest entry into force of the Basic Multilateral Agreement;

Have agreed:

1. To strengthen their multifaceted cooperation and interaction within international organizations and fora.

2. To develop interaction within the framework of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council and NATO's "Partnership for Peace" programme.

3. To strengthen interaction in the field of peaceful settlement of conflicts and crises on the basis of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of internationally recognized borders and independence of States.

4. To deepen practical cooperation with the aim to strengthen peacekeeping capability upon the relevant legal basis.

5. To apply joint efforts to fight ethnic intolerance, separatism, religious extremism and terrorism.

6. To undertake efficient joint actions to strengthen regimes of non-proliferation of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction, as well as to prevent arms transfer to conflict zones.

7. To broaden mutually beneficial cooperation of their States in developing the Europe-Caucasus-Asia transport corridor on the basis of the results of the International Conference on the Restoration of the Historic Silk Route held in Baku on 7 and 8 September 1998.

8. To hold regular consultations at appropriate levels on matters of mutual interest.

Done in Washington, D.C., on 24 April 1999 in the English and Russian languages, in five copies, all text being equally authentic.

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
Heydar Aliyev

President of Georgia
Eduard Shevardnadze

President of the Republic of Moldova
Petru Lucinschi

President of Ukraine
Leonid Kuchma

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Islam Karimov

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A/54/95
S/1999/551
12 May 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-fourth session
Item 46 of the preliminary list*
CAUSES OF CONFLICT AND THE PROMOTION
OF DURABLE PEACE AND SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 10 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention a joint communiqué on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued by the Presidents of Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania on 5 May 1999 in Dodoma, Tanzania (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 46 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Daudi N. MWAKAWAGO
Ambassador

* A/54/50.

99-13903 (E) 130599

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Annex

Joint communiqué on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo issued by the Presidents of Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania on 5 May 1999

1. At the invitation of Benjamin Mkapa, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda, Pasteur Bizimungu, President of the Republic of Rwanda, and President Mkapa held a meeting in Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania, on 4 and 5 May 1999.

2. Also invited to participate in the summit was Major General Paul Kagame, Vice-President and Minister for Defence of the Republic of Rwanda.

3. The summit reviewed current developments in the ongoing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and focused on the way forward towards achieving a peaceful solution to the conflict in the framework of the Southern African Development Community Lusaka Peace Initiative and Process. In this regard, it took note of the Sirte Peace Agreement as a contribution to the Lusaka Peace Process.

4. The summit reaffirmed the need for a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In this connection, it urged all the parties to the conflict to urgently put in place a cessation of hostilities and a cease-fire agreement in the interest of peace and stability of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the other countries in the region.

5. The summit reaffirmed the need for peace, unity, reconciliation and reconstruction in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as an all-inclusive national dialogue of the stakeholders to discuss and determine the new political dispensation in the country. In this regard, the summit welcomed President Laurent Kabila's expressed readiness to hold direct talks with the rebels.

6. The summit noted with grave concern the security implications of the reorganization, arming and deployment of the genocidal forces in the region.

7. At the conclusion of the summit, which is a milestone in advancing the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, President Museveni, President Bizimungu and Vice-President Kagame expressed their gratitude to President Mkapa for the warm hospitality accorded to them.